Additional from California.

BILLIONAL From Cattformia.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

[From the Bacramento Transcript, Jan. 14.]

Bince the last steamer, but little has taken place in California, which will be of interest on the Atlantic side. On the 6th instant, the Legiciature assembled at 58au Jose. Although the democrats are in the ascendancy in the Senate, parties are very nearly balanced on joint ballet; and it is absolutely impossible to say when the Senator, who is to be the colleague of Mr. Gwin, after Mr. Framont's term shall have expired, will be chesen, or who the fortunate person will be. Mr. Fremont's prospects for re-election are certainly much brighter now than they were a month since.

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be. Mr. Fremont's prospects for re election are certainly much brighter now than they were a month
since.

It will be seen by our columns, that the Hen. John
Bigler, (dem.) was elected Speaker of the House on the
first bailot, by an overwheiming majority.

This steamer will probably carry intelligence of the
resignation of our present Governor, the Hon. Peter H.
Burnett. So onerous have been his duties during his
tenure of office thus fer, that he has been necessarily
sloced to neglect, to a considerable extent, his private
affairs. It is in justice, therefore, to himself and famiity, that he leaves the high peat of honor to which our
citizens raised him, in Nov. 1849. He was elected according to our constitution, for two years, and the
remainder of his term will, of course, be sarred out by
our present Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. John
McDougal.

Within the last two months, there has been a fearful
increase of crime, throughout the entire length and
breadth of our State. Although several skilful robheries have been consummated in our own city, yet,
in comparison with San Francisco and other portions
of our State, we are comparatively free from this kind
of outrage. We may, however, expect at any moment
to hear of fraquent highway robberies and murders in
our streets, for there is no question that well organised bands of lawless cut throats are carrying en
their outrages wherever an opportunity offers. It is
with difficulty, that at times, that the inhabitants of
our cities and larger towns are restrained from returning to that promp and efficacious mode of suppressing crime, known as lynch law. However to be
deplored such a state of thisgs might be, there can be
no question that, during 1849, while it was the law of
California, no lead was freer from crimes and outrage
than our own. In several cases recently, individuals
have been lynched in the mines by the enraged inhabitants. In one case, while the prisoner was in
charge of the Sheriff

mense fortunes are thus being realized.

THE QUICKSILVER MINES.

[From the Pacific News]

It is very generally known that quicksilver mines have been worked to some extent, for many years, in Calitornia; but until since the discoveries of gold, but little attention has been bestowed upon them. For some months past, outcksilver has been offered in our market, known as coming from the New Almaden mines.

The principal mines in California are the Gaudalupe and New Almaden, and are situated in the same neighborhood, some four miles distant from each other. These mines are about eight miles from San Jose, and can be reached by a good road at all seasons of the year.

we are told that the mines are now worked ex-

tensively, the produce amounting to several mil-lions of dollars the present season, and that the yield from the ore is almost past belief. Eighty-five per cent of pure mercury is not an uncommon

five per cent of pure mercury is not an uncommon yield.

Quicksilver, in working the silver mines of Mexico and South America, has heretofore been required in large quantities, but its high price has tended to stop the working of many productive mines; but it is believed that the California quicksilver mines will, when fairly opened, furnish a supply sufficient to induce operations throughout Mexico and South America upon an extensive scale. The silver mines which have been abandoned, will, it is presumed, he re-opened, and with profit to the owners. Quicksilver can be furnished at one half the price for which it has usually been sold, and still leave a large profit for those who work the California mines, if we have been informed correctly. This will at once open to commerce the silver mines which have been closed; and, in addition to the gold mines of California, we shall shall have, from another source, the means to stimulate the commerce which is growing up on the Pacific coast.

Very Late from Oregon.

[From the Alta California, Jan. 15.]
The steamship Gold Hunter arrived yesterday aftermoon from Columbia river, bringing full files of the Spectator, Oregonian, and the Western Star, down to a very late date.
The Oregon Legislature was still in session. The Spectator of the 2d inst gives the debates in full.
The first steamboat ever built in Oregon was launched at Milwaukie on Christmas day. The occasion was observed by aimoat every variety of amusements; during the feativities, Capt. F. Morse, of the schooner Merchantman, was killed by the explosion of a gua, discharged by him when the vessel started from her ways.

ways.

The citizens of Portland had applied to the Legislature for a charter to incorporate toat city.

The Legislature have made a report, which is published, upon the subject of the Cayuse war claims. It is to be forwarded to the House of Representatives at

Washington.

The newspapers are vociferous in their denunciations of gambling. The editor of the Oregonian half been threatened by the fraternity into an apology.

The Masonic fraternity celebrated St. John's Day at Portland. Portland.

A grand temperance ball took place at Portland o

A grand temperance ball took place at Fortiana of the let inst.

The Oregonian gives an enthusiastic account of the first clearance from Oregon to Obins. The brig Emma Precton was to have sailed from Portland for Canton on the 21st Dec.

Floating does and wherves were in course of construction at Portland.

An immense bridge had been completed across the North Fork of Yam Hill River. It measures 405 feet in length and 50 feet above low water mark.

The donation or grant bill had become a law.

The weather in Oregon is represented to be unusually mild and pleasant.

The weather in Oregon is represented in the mild and pleasant. The larger portion of the steamer Gold Hunter has been purchased by olizens of Portland, and is to be tun hereafter regularly twice a month, between that place and San Francisco. Capt T. A. Hall, late of the back Ocean Bird, of this town, has gone out as her com-

bark Ocean Bird, of this town in a gode on the mander.

Capt. M. Birdones, of Olympia, near Puget's Sound, called on at the other day. He says the report of coal having been found in the neighborhood is true; and an excellent article it is, for all the purposes for which

Show fell to the depth of two or three inches, in this vicinity, on Thursday night. For several nights previous, the weather had been freezing cold—less forming an inch thick. A friend at our elbow states that he experienced as cold weather last week as he ever had known in Oregon, since his arrival here is 1847. Snow sometimes talls to the depth of a foot or more, in this region but it rarely remains more than one or two days. Grasses for stock remain beautifully green and freeh all the winter.

MARRIED,

In Portland Oregon, Dec 27. by Esquire Rosark, Capt Tyarkell to Nrs. Parves, all of Clackamas county. In Clatsop county, Oregon, Nov. 19. by Ambrose B. McKean, a Justice of the Peace in said county, Lucius B. Dellarma, of the 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery, to Mrs. Susanna V. Long, of Warren county, Indiana In same place, Dec 15. by Rev. G. H. Atkinson, G. A. Gove to Miss Emma R. Luke, all of Oregon city.

In Portland, Dec 26. by Rev. G. H. Atkinson, G. A. Gove to Miss Emma R. Harr, all of Oregon city.

In Portland, Dec 26. by Mev. Hornon Lyman, Two-Mas Owens to Miss Emma S. Young, both of Yambill.

In Portland, Dec 16. by J. B. Butler, Req., Marrix Gitters to Miss Emars.

Diffo,

At Portland, Oregon, Long, Tannake, of New York. Snow fell to the depth of two or three inches, in this

At Portland, Oregon, Longs Tisbale, of New York aged 40 years.
At Syracuse, Lynn county, Oregon, on the 11th day
of October last, Elijah Hill, formerly of Mendon, Worcester county, Mass., in the 35th year of his age. He
has left a wife and four children.

Coal at Picket's Sound.—The Washington Republic, of the 15th inst, savs:—A few weeks since a specimen of coal, recently discovered on Paget's Sound, was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, with the request, in view of the immense importance of this article to our Pacific steam marine, that he would cause it to be analyzed. The gentleman who forwarded the specimen to the department states that it was selected indiscriminately frem a considerable quantity lying on the ground, which had been dug up from within three freet of the surface; that the various veins have a considerable dip towards the near hills and mountains on the west; thus there is every indication of its existence in great quantities; and that it is of easy access from a harbor, in which vessels of any size may anchor, in water as placid as a mill-pond.

The socimen was submitted to Professor Johnson, and the report which follows presents the result of his analysis:— COAL AT PUGET'S SOUND .- The Washington Re

Sop, and the report which follows presents the rerult of his analysis:—

Washington, Feb. 11, 1851.

Commodore C. W. Sainter.

Dran Sin—I have examined the specimen of coal
from Paget's Sound, this day received from you,
through the kindoses of Osptain Auliok. It seems to
be one of the purest American coals which I have yet
seen.

seen.

It has a specific gravity of 1.315, and will weigh, in the merchantable state, from fifty-one to fifty-five pounds per cubic foot, according to size of lumps, and will require, on board a steamer, about forty two and a

After the luminous fame cases, the coke barns with a bright glow, and leaves a light brick red or deep ralmon-celoid ash.

In coking, the coal scarcely increases in bulk, has no tendency to agglutinate, and, consequently, preserves an open five, burning freely, and does not cover itself with ashes to such a degree as materially to obstruct the combustion. I suspect the specimen sent to have been taken from tear the out-grop of the bed. If so, we may reasenably expect that, when pursued under greater covering, the amount of illuminating gas given out will be greater than was shown by this specimen.

The coal seems to be nearly free from sulphur. The ratio of its fixed to its volatile combustible matter is

The coal seems to be hearly less from support. The ratio of the fixed to its volatile combustible matter is 1 4 to 1, and, under a well constructed boiler, ought to produce from seven and a half to eight and a half pounds of steam from 212 to one pound of coal burned.

Yours, respectfully. WALTER B. JOHNSON.

The Prospects of Cotton-Stock in Great

The Iste accounts from Liverpool furnish the annual statement of the cotton trade for the past year in Great Britain. On the whole, we think they justify, not only the maintenance of the present prices in this country, but promise an advance. The import into the United Kingdom, of all descriptions of cotton, has been 1,749,000 bales, against 1,906,000 the previous pear, a decrease of 157,000 bales. The consumption has been 1,514,000 bales, against 1,560,000 the previous year, a decrease of but 76,000 bales. Taking the consumption and exports together, the difference between the two years is but 59,000 bales. This result is highly favorable to the growers of cotton, and is an effectual answer to the dismal forobodings and unfounded conclusions of many on either side of the Atlantic, that any considerable advance in prices would materially reduce the consumption, and prove disastrous to the manufacturing interests. The fact, however, has been established, that at en advanced range of prices, averaged for the past year 50 per cent over those of 1849, the consumption of Great Britain has fallen off but three per cent! and the manufacturing interests were never more prosperous. The past history of cotton shaws that an advance of price to 8 dt. As never materially affected consumption.

In entering into any consideration of the future prospects of cotton, the stock on hand is an important element, and we regret to say that we have no faith in the accuracy of the recent report of the stock on hand in Great Britain, on the list of January last. On the contrary, we cannot but believe that it has been intentionally over-stated, and that, for the purpose of unfavorably influencing prices in this country. It is not the first time that such a game has been played. On the list of January, 1,850, a professed recount of stock added 96,000 bales to the previous estimates of the first experiment has, doubless, prompted its repetition. Sace the year 1816, the estimates of stocks at the close of the year have always been made up f

studenty found not to answer the purpose; is thrust aside, and a method substituted by which any anticipated diminution of supply is compensated by an exaggerated estimate of the quantity on hand.

At the close of 1849, so confident was the belief that the general estimate of the stock would show a large reduction, that it produced a tendency of prices to a rapid advance and a buoyant market, when, lo! to the amazement of every one, the discovery was made in Liverpool that there was the small item of 100,000 bales snugly stowed away, and of whose existence the whole mercantile world was profoundly ignorant. Accordingly, the stock was amplified from 459,000 to 559,000 bales, and prices immediately declined on both sides of the Atlantic. Again, at the close of the year just terminated, with serious apprehensions of a short supply from this country, and prices advancing, the estimated stock, as deducible from the weekly reports, is feund not to answer the purpose of the manufacturers. Another little item of 75,000 bales is disclosed, of whose existence, as before, no one had a suspicion. The stock, by this remarkable discovery, is again raised from 460,000 bales to 350,000, and again prices are checked and the market depressed. Now, we appeal to the common sense of every intelligent merchant and planter, if any faith is to be placed in these statements. Can it be believed that there existed at the close of 1849, in the Liverpool market, 100,000 bales, over one-lifth of the supposed entire stock on hand, an amount calculated to have such an important bearing on the market and on prices, and all knowledge or suspicion of it to have escaped the vigilance of importers and dealers, and still more of the whole body of shrewd and watchful speculators, who operated in that single year to the heavy amount of 570,000 bales? Again, after so sever a lesson, is it conceivable that an error of a similar character, to the amount of 75,000 bales in the stock of 1851, should be allowed to creep in undetected by the same class, ner

the condition of their provision crops, which were represented to be so abundant as to render it improbable that any supply of breadstuffs from this country would be needed; and this when the crop in Great Britain had signally failed, and the propect of famine was staring them in the face. But their object was attained In consequence of these delusive accounts, prices fell in this country, and farmers hurried their produce to market, for fear of still lower rates. In the meantime agents, despatched acroes the Atlantic by British capitalists, traversed the whole country, making large purchases, and the farmer was thus defrauded of the produce of his labor. Let the cotton growers take warning, lest they also be misled by similar misrepresentations, and be vectimized for the benefit of the Manchester spinners.

But granting that the stock of all kinds of cotton in great Britain be as is stated in the revised esti-

in great Britain be as is stated in the revised esti-mates, still the prospects of American cotton, al-though somewhat influenced by it, are not altoge-ther dependent upon it, and are not such as to justify the reduction of present rates at least, and planters should not, in our opinion, on the strength of the recent advices, submit to any material reduction.

The import of American cotton into Great Bri-

duction.

The import of American cotton into Great Britain during the year just closed, was 1,181,000 bales; her consumption and export, 1,280,000 bales; er 54,000 bales more than the import. Her stock, though 75,000 bales more of this year's crop was received than in 1849, is, nevertheless, diminished by 40,000 bales. "The stocks of cotton, too, at all the ports in the world, are considerably less than they were last year." Our crop this year, 1850-51, in all probability, will not exceed 2,150,000 bales, and every bale of this will be consumed, and more will be wanted. The stocks in France and on the continent, are small. These markets will require 800 000 bales; the consumption of this country will require 500,000 bales; and, with these deductions, where will Great Britain obtain a supply equal to her consumption of the past year? Could the dealers and cotton growers in this country withhold supplies for three months, and thus compel her to prove her stocks by working them up, we cannot doubt that the price of cotton would advance much beyond the present rates. Planters should not lightly yield the power they now have of dictaing fair terms. There is everything to show that there will be a consumption this year equal to the entire crop, even though it amount to 2,300,000 bales, and that there is no sufficient cause for prices lower than the present Trade, both abroad and at home, is in a highly prosperous condition, food is cheap, and money is abundant. The gold of California cannot be without its influence on prices; and, unless some political disturbance intervene, all circumstances concur in promising a prosperous year to the cotton growing inerest.

intervene, all circumstances concur in promising a prosperous year to the cotton growing inerest.

The Fresher in the Hudson River.—The Albady Journal of the 12th inst. says:—During last night the river continued to rise quite moderately, but this morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, it took a sudden start, and, in the short space of five minutes, it rose upward of a foot. This was caused by the breaking up of the ice in the neighborhood of Troy, and the banking up in the vicinity of the island a short distance above Bath, where it is now piled up to the height of several feet above the level of the ice in the river. At noon, the docks were partially submerged, and the water was then rising quite rapidly. Fears are entertained by some that the damming up of the ice above Bath will have a tendency to remove that opposite the city. But this is mere conjecture. The ice in the river is quite thick and strong. Men and boys are skating upon it, and persons and vehicles are constantly going to and from the Boston depot upon it.

The Troy Budget of the 13th inst. says:—The ice in the river broke up last night and floated off, leaving the river open; so that, from the prospects, there will be no obstacle to the opening of navigation in a few days. The river was considerably awollen this morning, and large masses of ice were deposited on either bank of the stream. We have not heard of any serious damage occasioned by the freshet in the river. There is very little floating ice in the river hereabout to obstruct the passage of boats.

O. Wyman, H. Masen, F. Wood, California; Hon, D.

O. Wyman, H. Mason, P. Wood, California; Hon, D. Felt. New Jersey; Hon. Emery Washburn, Worcester, Mass; were among the arrivals at the Howard Motel.

The Atlantic Steamers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REALD.

As the Tribune has liberally appropriated its columns to the publication of articles aiming to prove the failure of the Collins' steamers, and as the Tribune has not published a reply to those articles which have been furnished, and which are based upon simple and substantial facts every one of which can be substantiated. I now appeal to you knowing your disposition to be at least impartial. I allude to the articles in the Tribune of the 4th and 13th instant; the former being over the signature of "Filopanti," and professing to be a highly scientific and mathematical exposition of the Collins' and Cunard steamers, and being based upon erroneous data, and terminating in wrong conclusions, is well calculated to deceive many on a subject in which they feel a deep and national interest.

First.—I will give the dimensions of each steamer, and show that instead of the Atlantic and Pacific having a joint power of 2,000 nominal horses, and the Asia only 800, that the Asia has actually got the greatest engines.

ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, BALTIC, ASIA.

Feet. Feet. Feet. Feet.

ACTUALITY got the greatest engine 8.

ATLANTIC. PACIFIC. BALTIC.
Feet. Feet. Feet.
Feet. Feet. Feet.

Breadth of beam. 45% 45 45
Depth of hold. 32 32 32
Load draught. 20 20 20
Length of stroke. 9 9 10
Diemeter of wheels. 35 351 36
Length of bucket. 121 111 111

Die meter of wheels... 35 363 36 36 Length of bucket... 121 111 111 94 Inch's. Inch's.

in inches, multiplied by the cube root of the length of stroke in feet, and divided by 47, will give the nominal horse power. Thus:—

a2+V3S=nominal horse power. 47

-a being the diameter of cylinder in inches—S the length of stroke in feet.

Second—The square of the diameter of cylinder in inches, multiplied by the velocity of piston in feet, per minute, and divided by 6,000, will give the nominal horse power.

Thus:
a²+b S=nominal horse power.

6,000

-a being the diameter of cylinder in inches, b the number of strokes per minute, S the length of stroke in fect.

It is a mistaken notion that the Cunarders carry but 7 pounds of steam to the square inch, while the Americans carry 25 or 30. The average pressure of the Cunarders is about 13 pounds, and the ave. rage of the Collins' steamers has been less than 16. It is seen that the Asia's enginesexceed in power those of the Atlantic or Pacific. It is also plain, from the above statistics, that the immersed midship section of the Asia is 76 square feet less than the Pacific or Baltic, and 86 square feet less than the Atlantic, giving per square loot of immersed midship section, to the Asia 1 3t-100th horse power, Pacific 1 17-100th, Atlantic 1 15-100th, and the Baltic 12 1 100th horse power, giving an important advantage in favor of the Asia over either. Under this view of the case, it may be asked, how can the Collins' steamers expect to equal the speed of the Asia? The answer is, by their superiority of model, which unquestionably gives the Collins' steamers great advantages; and when they, like the new Cunarders, can command a picked crew who have distinguished themselves by years of unremitting and efficient service, they will equal and surpass their rivals. Why do the English engineers boastingly assert, "give them the Collins' steamers and they will beat themselves a day?" They are admitted good judges, and it may be flattering to the friends of the Collins' steamers, to know that the new Cunard ships, Arabia and Persa, now constructing to the price of their engines, giving the impression that, with less capacity, their engines are more perfect and more efficient; while the Americans have foolishly overrated the power of theirs, and given the idea that, notwithstanding great engines, great expenditure, and great effort, their engines are imperfect, and do not work up to their power. Hence has arisen the common expression, "you can build the ships; but you must go to England for your engines." The misfortun

wrought and visionary expectations, than the very vessels which foreigners have candidly pronouaced without equals in the world, are set down by Americans as failures; and such "deeply interested," scientific individuals as "Filopanti," set to work—from erroneous data, obtained at a cheap print establishment—to demonstrate that they are failures, and why they are failures. The steamers of the first American trans-Atlantic line were materially injured in the same unreasonable manner.

Why should there be so much partiality in favor of the English steamers? Why such a disposition to wink at their delinquencies? If the engine of a Cunard steamer breaks a side lever, throwing the engine into a perfect wreck, and the steamer comes into port with one engine, and returns to Europe with one engine, nothing is sid about it; if had a dozen men are washed overboard, during a single passage, by the sub-marine excursions of the ship, nothing is said about it; if the steamer is sixteen or eighteen days making the passage, nothing is said about it; if the steamer is sixteen or eighteen days making the passage, nothing is said about it; if the steamer is sixteen or eighteen days making the passage, nothing is said about it; if the steamer is sixteen or eighteen days making the passage, nothing is said about it; if the steamer is sixteen or eighteen days making the passage, by the sub-marine excursions of the Ship, nothing is said about it; if the steamer is sixteen or eighteen days making the passage, with the Cunarders everything is right, and all is looked upon as contingent accidents, that will happen under the best of management.

But how is: with the American steamers? If one is longer than usual making a passage, it is supposed she has met with an accident. If the engine room and inspect the condition of the machinery, and seems ambitious in being first to write and publish an exaggerated account of the "accidents and detention" of the passage, with criticisms on the mal-construction of the ship and machinery; while on b

lt should be borne in mind that the Atlantic and Pacific were built to compete with the America, Europa, Canada, &c., and not such steemers as the Asia and Africa, which have been built since, or the still more powerful steamers Arabia and Persia, now constructing; and from the immense sums which the Cunarders are now expending for new and more powerful steamers, it is evident that they consider the Cellins' steamers formidable rivals, and that the Yankees have succeeded in frightening the Cunarders, if they do not eventually surpass them.

To "Filopanti's" statement, that the Baltic cannot consume less than 11,000 pounds of coal per hour, and must c. rry, to ensure a safe passage, 1,800 tone, and from 'indications privately obtained," sets down the weight of engines and boilers at 1,800 more, making an aggregate weight for propelling power alone of 3 600 tons. I will simply say, that the engines and boilers weigh 825 tons, and the bunkers have storage for 1,050 tons, which affords, in ordinary weather, two to three days extra coals.

"Filopanti's" modest suggestion of the "simple and easy improvements," necessary to the Collins' steamers—such as 600 foot paddle wheels, graduating pillow blocks, extension connecting rods, and larger cy lisders—may be "simple and easy" for his theory, but never for Practicz.

New Hooks, &c., received at the Herald Office.

The United States Magazine and Democratic Retiew, for February, 1851. Kellett & Moore, No. 170 Broadway.

North American Miscellant, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. A. Dalmer & Co., No. 8 Barolay street.

American White Review, for February. D. W. Holly, No. 118 Nassau street.

The Son of the Wilderness, a dramatic poem, by Frederick Halm; translated from the German, by Obarles Edward Anthon. For sale at the book stores. Bracoshaw's British Railway and Streak Navigation Guide. Edward Anthon. For sale at the book stores. The International Morthly Magazine, for February. Stringer & Townsend.

United Brates Morthly Law Magazine, for February. John Livingston, 54 Wall street.

The Astor Waltz. (music for the flute) W. W. Hall & Sons.

The Brise Dove Polera, (music.) composed by Miss Thereas Hennessy, and dedicated to Mr. E. Wolf. This composition is the work of a young lady who is searcely nine years of age, but who has exhibited an extraordinary aptitude for music. She is now an accomposer. We hope her talents will be duly cultivated and emposers. We hope her talents will be duly cultivated and emposer.

Supreme Court of the County of Kings, Before Judge Morse.
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE ALDERMEN OF

THE COARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE ALDERMEN OF
THE CITY OF EROOKLYN.
The argument upon the motion to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge Morse in this case, restraining the aldermen of the second class from taking
their sents at the Board of Supervisors, and which injunction had been served upon the delendants, together with a complaint in the nature of a gue warranto,
was proceeded with on Saturday, Mr. Crook appearing
in support of the injunction, and Mr. Van Cott for the
defendants.

see seed that process of injunctions, in such a case shat presented to the Guston one, though, sether been granted in the Guston one, though, sether been granted in the order over issued in conjunction with you currante. In support of this position he would shew kirst, that this was a divil section. By the first section of the code, a criminal in the second part of the code, a criminal in the second part of the code, a criminal in the second part of the code, section 69, sections in particular cases were defined, and this property of the law, but the old and new became insensibly mired up forgether. He would, however start with the associated the law, but the old and new became insensibly mired up together. He would, however start with the associated that all. In the language of the code, "it is about the code abolished and they had no right to consider it at all. In the language of the code, "it is about the code abolished and they had no right to consider it at all. In the language of the code, "it is about the code abolished with the wind the second that there code abolished and they had no right to consider it at all. In the language of the code, "it is about the code of 1818, which exempted the write and injunction, the judgment was that taken place in the law with respect to this process. Under the cid law, where the rem-dy was obtained by writ and injunction, the judgment was in other code of 1818, which exempted the write of workers of the whole phraselogy showed that the proceedings could not be had unless the defendant was in office the process of the code of 1818, which accorded the write and made of the code of 1818, which accorded the write and made of the code of 1818, which accorded the write and made of the code of 1818, which when the code of 1818 which and the write and made of the code of 1818, which and the write and made of the code of 1818, which when he will be a code and he will be coded of 1818, which when he will be coded of the code of 1818, which we code of the code of the code of th

or appointed as the legislature may direct. The vicetion of the deleadants as addermen gave them no right to the office as supervisors; they did not claim it as incident to their appointment, and on half of these turner of New York had said that the powers and duties of supervisors about devoire on the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen of the city of New York; but they had not made them supervisors. This was a similiar care; but an attempt to create a specific office, in such a manner, had never before been made. On the 24th January, there was no such office in such a manner, had never before been made. On the 24th January, there was no such office that the defendants thould be so immeritable, was clearly bad; it was doing that, by implication, that they had no power to 30 directly. The whole system was, by the constitution, founded on selection and choice. And in this case they might as well pass an act that he name of all cut to be supervisors. It was a monstrous abuse, and departure from the fundamental principles of republican institutions. Here were twenty-two names put in a hat, and eleven drawn out to be judges, and eleven to be supervisors might perhaps make very good judges, and eleven of the will be supervisors and the substants of the whole county were exposed to be tortured by "the statute of fortune" if was the first case of the kind that had occurred in the first case of the kind that had occurred in the state. If had been mooted that sense of the judges were chosen by lettery, but it was not so. That the cleares should be so decided as an oil senders. An appear of the cut of Brooklyn were declared to be "towns of the county of Rings," and let it be declared that the lottery is illegal, and then they could each elect a supervisor, and he would sak, as a man and a citizen, which was been applied to a letter which sail year had been the supervisor. The defendant had been the term of elice and elected for office on the lat April, shall commence the property was even much greater. The Board of Supervisors o

writ never did issue, and the courts of equity, by power of the common law, had never done so, since the Norman conquest. It was also necessary, to warrant the issue of an injunction, that the danger must be imminent and threatened. In the Attorney General against the Utica Insurance Company, (2 Johnson, Chancery Reports,) it was sought to restrain them from issuing bank notes contrary to law; but the court refused it, saying the evil might be endured, without excessive inconvenience, until removed by the common law. The writ of prohibition at common law would have met the case, and would have issued, if necessary. An injunction to oust a defendant pendente lite, in a quasi criminal proceeding, was, in effect, executing, him and trying him afterwards. This proceeding belonged generically to dvil actions, but not to the classification of "actions in particular case." The code which abolished the que warranto, did nothing more. The language followed, nearly testedem verbis, the old form, emitting only the Latin. Nothing was said about an injunction, because it was not obtainable before under a que warranto. The consistency of the Board of Supervisors was shown, by the seven members having prayed the Legislature to re-appoint the six who went out on the let of January, to the let of April—considering, then, that the Legislature had power, though those gentlemen were fully functus efficio, and also admitting that the gentlemen so "lotteried" would fill the vacancies on the let April. They had also recognized them by attending a meeting; though, when assembled, to get out of the difficulty, they had signed a call. Before sitting down, he would ask the court to revoke the temporary order; and if afterwards it should be granted, that it might be so on deliberation.

Judge Morse intimated that he would be prepared, he thought, by Tuesday next, to dispose of the case.

it should be granted, that it might be so on deliberations.

Judge Morse intimated that he would be prepared,
he thought, by Tuesday next, to dispose of the case
finally.

Mr. Crooke was struck with the attempt that had
been made to show that the duties devolved upon the
aldermen as incidental to their office, whereas, it was
a totally distinct one, and survived that of alderman
for four months, the one term expiring on the lst
January, and the other on the first Tuesday in April,
1853. The supervisorship, therefore, could not be
treated as a function of the aldermanic capacity. The
case of the Saratoga Kailway Company would on examination, be found not applicable. In conclusion,
he hoped the court would not characterize the proceedings as puerile, as his opponents had done. He
supposed it a very important case, and a new one
and should not be surprised at a decision either way,
but that would probably not be given, finally, till the
matter had been decided by a full bench.

Judge Morse on Tuesday gave his decision. The en

matter had been decided by a full beach.

Judge Morse on Tuesday gave his decision. The en dorsement on the papers being "the motion for injunction denied on the ground that an injunction order as a provisional remedy, is not applicable to a case o quo warronio." It will be seen that the main question (that of the Aldermen's constitutional right) though fully argued by the direction of the Court, is still un decided It is supposed that the defendants will immediately put in an answer, setting forth the grounds of their claim; in which case, the cause may be heard and determined in March Term. In the meantime, the injunction being removed, we may expect a renewal of the scenes lately enacted at the Board meetings in consequence of the Aldermen seeking admission.

Court of General Sessions.

Rote the Mesery E. Willard, impleaded with Thomas.

Par. 18. — Covery of Olivaining Mency by Felige Preciones. — Hearty E. Willard, impleaded with Thomas P. W. Smith, was put on his delication, and the control of the

get the money on the second note, Willard told me to get it from the chattel mortgage, where I attempted to get it; Smith was at that time defending the suit by which we were endeavoring to collect the money on the chattel mortgage; ht told us we had collected all we would ever get, that has, thus far, proved true; I made the advances on the representations made to me by Mr. Willard, and backed by Mr. Smith; if it had not been for these representations, they wouldnot have got a dollar.

The case was here suspended till Wednesday meraping.

ATTEN BUT AN EMBA

not been for these representations they would not say got a dollar.

The case was here suspended till Wednesday merning.

Fig. 19.—Testimony of Thomas J. Coleman, continued.—I had known of Mr. Willard having business transactions with Mr. Jenkins previous te the business which I transacted with him; after the small notes matured, I called upon Willard in reference to their payment; he told me to go to Smith, as the notes were signed by him; he said, "Smith shared the plunder." Q.—Did you subsequently have any convenction with Mr. Smith in reference to the netes signed or endorsed by him as trustee? [Objected to by the defence Objection overruled by the Court.] A.—I did; I met him last July, at the City Hall, where he made a kind of an apology for his treatment of myself at his office, where he threatened me with personal vicience; he said Mr. Jenkins could recover the amount due on the notes it he went to work in the right manner; I said I thought it strange that he should induce me to take this note in place of the others; he threatened to cowhide me; said he would knock my head off, and uttered other like threats, if I dared to open my mouth about it.

Gross-examined—I have known Mr. Jenkins nine or ten years; I saw him sometime last fail. (Two letters frem Mr. Jenkins to witness, were here produced.) I first commenced acting for Mr. Jenkins in 1846; I had been acting for him about a year when these notes were given; he peid me at the rate of \$600 per year; I think i acted in that capacity for about two years; I think he left in 1848; it may have been in the beginning of 1850; I think it was in April of 1859. [The cross-examination was here extended to considerable length on matters not connected with the marrative of the case and the counsel for the defence had not done with the witness when the case was adjourned for the day.]

United States District Court.

Bafore Hon. Juage Betts.

LARCENY ON THE HIGH SEAS, OF THE HELEEA SLO-MAN'S MAILS.

FEB. 19.—James Max was charged with larceny of certain papers from the wreck of the Helena Sloman, being certificates, or United States bonds, for the payment of money and coupons attached thereto, entitling the holder to the sum of 530 wach. It appeared that the prisoner was a seam on board the Devonabire, which fell in with the wreck of the Helena Sloman, and rescued her crew and mails, in November, 1850, and that fell in with the wreck of the Helena Sloman, and rescued her orew and mails, in Norember, 1850, and that the robbery of the mails of the Helena Sloman was alleged to have been committed by the prisoner, and two others not on trial. The following is a copy of the coupon:

X

There will be paid to the bearer thirty dollars on the 1st January, 1851, for six months interest on bond No. 4,348, for \$1,000.

For Secretary of the Treasury,

E. DEBERLL.

E. DEBSELL. II

Mr J. Prescott Hail. United States District Attorney, stated the case for the prosecution, and called Richard King who identified the instrument produced as a certificate of stock for \$1.000. and also the coupons attached; to the best his knewledge they are genuins coupons of stock of 1848; the coupons are cut off from the bond and sent forward, and entitle the holder to payment of \$30 interest.

On cross-examination the witness said, he did not know the hand-writing of the papers; does not know the gentleman by which they are purported to be signed.

Charles E. Baldwin deposed that he was a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wheedon 126 Nassau street—I know Max, the prisoner; about 18th November last McClean (one of the other persons charged) gave me an introduction to the prisoner; Max told me that he had a quantity of coupons—I think he said seventeen thirties and one ninety; I saked him to bring them; he brought me what he said was uffeen; I counted them twice, and made only thirteen of them; I gave them back to him, he came again; I saked him where he got them; he said they could not hurt him for having them, it told him that he got them out of the mail bag; he laughed and said, well they couldn't hurt him; Max was intoxicated at the time; I told him that he should look out that he didn't get into the Tombs for having them, and that I should have nothing more to his boarding place; we found Max had negotiated three of these coupons with a broker in South street; the officers pretended that they were brokers, and that they would give more for them than the broker that Max was seiling them to; I don't remember what Max was with them; and one of the officers went behind the coupons. On cross examination by Mr. Donohue, the whice he got the coupons.

On cross examination by Mr. Donohue, the witness taken before the commissioner, in which he said that Max told him he get the coupons out of the mail bags of the Helena Sloman, which he and other seamen cut open; and that they recoued them from the wreek j

Mr Betts here read the testimony of the witness, taken before the commissioner, in which he said that Max told him he get the coupons out of the mail bags of the Helena Sloman, which he and other seamen cut open; and that they rescued them from the wreck just as she was sinking.

The witness explained that he made that statement as to McLean, one of the other parties charged, but not as to Max.

Jacob Russell, clerk in the Assistant Treasurer's effice, identifies the coupons, which he believes to be genuine; if they had been properly presented, by an ursuspected person they would be paid.

John H Burley, police officer deposed to his passing himself off as a broker, and his having subsequently arrested Max, who told him toat he had more coupons than those he had sold the broker; he offered seven to the witness; Max said that he had got the "ticketa," as he called them from "a big Dutchman," whose life had saved; not morning he said at the police office that he picked them up from the deck of the vessel; he afterwarde said that McLean gave them to him, and that a man named Lloyd, and others, had a lot of them.

Ralph Fattison police officer, gave similar testimony to that of the last witness.

Charles Walfron deposed that he was a sailer on

Raiph Fattison police officer, gave similar testimony to that of the last witness.

Charles Waldron deposed that he was a sailor on beard of the Devonshire when she fell in with the wreck of the Bielens Stoman, and that he east the mail beg of the Bielens Stoman, and that he east the mail beg of the Bielens Stoman in Mileans and Max's berth, on board the Devonshire; they were emptying out the contents of the beg; I asked them shall it was test; and they yeard not it was letters, or papers, and they would have nothing to do with it, and they put them back again; it was a brown leather bag, with reals on it, they put it late another: bunk"; at bed tine when Max and Milean had gone to bed, linyd took the bag and emptied its contents out; bleyd was one of the other seamen; he showed me same of the coupons.

The evidence for the procecution closed here.

Mr. Donchue submitted that on the evidence adduced, the hand writing was not sufficiently proved, and that the coupons were not so identified as to be evidence to go to the jury. These coupons were alleged to have been stelen in November. 1850, and they were not payable uctil let January. 1851.

The District Attorney contended that these coupons were as much priperty as gold coin.

After some discussion on the point, the Judge said it ought to be shown that the government were bound it paythese coupons; it was a matter of doubt whether they can be considered the subject of larceny, and as it was a new point whether the certificates constitute and adjourn the case until to morrow (thur day) morning.

The District Attorney said he had proved, by a wit-

(Thursday) morning
The District Attorney said he had proved, by a witness from the Sub-Treasurer's office, that the coupons
were genuine, and that they would pay the amount of
such \$30—to any unsuspected persons presenting

each S50—to any unsuspected persons presenting them. The Judge said that it could not be contended that the unsusherized signature of the Secretary consti-tutes an abligation on the part of the government. Adjourned.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. Feb. 19 - The late Outragons Case of Rape. The trial of the seven prisoners in custody, upon this charge, was appointed for jesterday morning, and a good deal of interest was manifested by a large number of persons assembled in the Court, but the District Atterney having stated that he was unprepared fithe case was adjourned, no particular day being fixed. The jury were discharged till to morrow morning.

Board of Education.

Board of Education.

The President in the chair.

**NEW FRIMARY SCHOOL.

Frm. 19.—A report from the Finance Committee, in favor of appropriating \$1.113 32 ior fitting up a new primary school in Twenty-linth street, in the Sixteenth ward, was adopted.

**TATE CONVENTION.*

A Committee of Delegates was appointed to attend a State Convention to be holden at Utlea on the 20th instant. This convention is for the purpose of discussing the Free Februal into the twenty of the Legislature. The President, and Meass. Russ, Murphy, and Davis, were appointed the committee.

**NEW attends to be a to the action of the Legislature. The President, and Meass. Russ, Murphy, and Davis, were appointed the committee.

**NEW attends to the State First Ward.*

A resolution was a depted, appropriating the sum of \$15.000 for the purpose of purchasing lots Nos. 10, 12, and 14. North Moore street, corner of Variot street, as acite for a new school house for the Fifth ward.

**NEW ATTENDAMENTAL STATE STA

of \$501.

Mr. Carey offered a resolution proposing to fix the salary of the Assistant Clerk of this Board at \$700 per annum. Neferred to the Finance Committee.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday next.

Metrorological Phenomenon.—The most magnificent eight we ever beheld, occurred on Thursday evening last. When the moon arose above the horizon, the radiation of her light was reflected back upon the sky, and three moons were visible at the same time—cach distinct, bright and beautiful, and surrounded with a dark shadow, melting away into a penumbra tinged on its edges with colors, not much dissimilar to the rainbow. When in the realth, this circle became broad and distinct, and the moon shone out from it like a brilliant set in lead. No language can picture the surpassing granders of the seene, and those who witnessed it will long remember it as a most remarkable manifestation in the heavens. The surrise of Fuday morning was attended, also, by a magnificent display of "sun dogs.—St. Paul (Minnesuta) Chrompte, Jan, 20.